



Pesticide Updates!

Volume 3, Issue 3

October, 2001

Updates! - Your Source

Welcome to the Fall edition of Pesticide Updates! Undoubtedly, many of you are finishing up the last of the summer schedule and getting ready for fall. Growers are deep into the fall harvest schedule, urban application has shifted towards the fall preventive applications and most other pesticide applications are winding down. As we go into the fall season, we hope that you have had a successful year and that the upcoming seasons hold great promise for you.

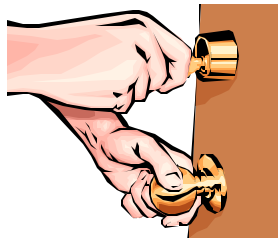
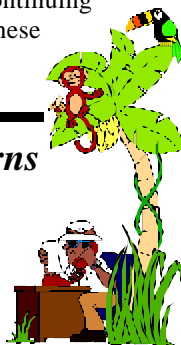
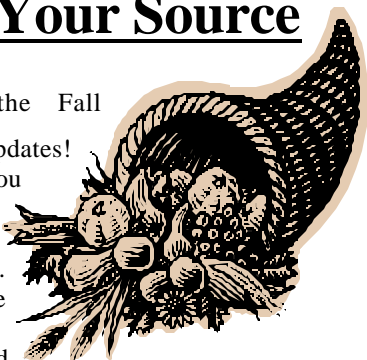
There has been a great deal of attention to soil applied herbicides this year. Remember, under certain circumstances ground applied herbicides have the potential to cause significant secondary damage. Make sure you take proper precautions when using soil applied herbicides (see related article, pg. 3).

Like all of you, our staff has had the events of September 11, 2001 on our minds and in our hearts. Do events like this effect us in the pesticide application business? The answer is a definite **YES!** Because of possible threats, aerial application was halted for a short period and perhaps will again in the future. Federal agencies are warning of possible hazards from terrorists intent on poisoning rivers, lakes, and other drinking water sources with pesticides. All agencies are advised to keep a watchful eye for any suspected activity involving either pesticide products or fertilizers and all pesticide users are advised to securely store any pesticide product (see related article, page 1 and page 7). Unfortunately, our world has changed dramatically and the phrase, "Business as Usual" may take a different direction than in the past.

Please be assured that the Pesticide Licensing and Training Section will continue to provide continuing support for all pesticide applicator through these times and in the future.

Questions - Comments - Concerns

Contact Sherm Takatori
(208) 332-8609 or e-mail at
stakator@agri.state.id.us



Be Aware of Pesticide Security and Safety

Note: The following article is a reprint of an article distributed by the American Association of Pesticide Safety Educators (AAPSE)..

The possibility of chemical weapons attacks or attacks on food and water supplies, coupled with recent temporary bans on agricultural aircraft use by the Federal Aviation Administration are prompting a new awareness of proper pesticide storage and security measures.

"We all need to go about our normal routines in the safe and proper use of pesticides, with perhaps a bit more attention paid to safe and secure storage due to the terrorism threats we are now facing as a nation," said University of Nebraska extension pesticide coordinator Larry Schulze.

"The events of the past few weeks bring a need for higher levels of awareness and responsibility among pesticide applicators," he said.

Schulze urges farmers, agri-chemical dealers, ag pilots, lawn care operators, exterminators and others who regularly store and use pesticides to review their management practices associated with storing pesticides and pesticide application equipment.

"These are simple, appropriate and justifiable steps to take," he said.

In developing a personal check-list of proper pesticide storage procedures, Schulze suggests including the following 10-step review:

1. Ensure pesticide storage is secure and locked as appropriate.
2. Be aware of who has keys and access to pesticide storage areas.
3. Post all storage areas (i.e., "Pesticides - Keep Out").
4. Post names, addresses and telephone numbers for contact persons at the primary entrance to the storage area (list at least two people, if possible).
5. Regularly inspect storage facilities and maintain an inspection log.
6. Commercial pesticide applicators should be aware of who

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has access to pesticide storage areas during business hours.

7. Keep inventory records of pesticide products current and readily available.
8. Secure pesticide application equipment to prevent unauthorized access.
9. Ensure pesticide label and Material Data Safety Sheets are available on all stored pesticides.
10. Keep a list of emergency telephone numbers readily available, including fire, law enforcement and medical contacts.

"The above points are most important," said Schulze, "Our initial thoughts on pest management have taken a turn that we may not have considered only a month ago. Today we all have a responsibility to more closely monitor proper storage and use practices."

With that thought in mind, he recommends that homeowners likewise evaluate safe storage practices for their lawn, garden and household pesticides.

Training and Testing Opportunities for October, November and December



The following is a listing of certification and recertification training and certification testing opportunities in Idaho. The listed sessions are offered through the ISDA, U of I and other organizations or companies. This list may not reflect all training that will be conducted throughout the state, only the training opportunities that have been submitted and approved as of the printing of this publication. For a more complete list, go to the ISDA website <http://www.agri.state.id.us/agresource/seminars.htm> and all current training seminars will be listed. If you are not connected to the internet, you can call ISDA Licensing and Training at (208) 332-8600 or (208) 332-8595 to get information on local seminars.

Certification training sessions are bolded in the schedule. These sessions may be used for recertification if allowed by the contact person. Any applicator wishing to attend one of the training sessions for recertification credits must make prior arrangements with the class contact. Recertification training opportunities are listed in italics. Please telephone the

contact person for information on these classes.

- Oct 17—Bonners Ferry, ID. Pesticide Applicator Testing, Contact Chuck Hawley, ISDA Sr. Ag Investigator, (208) 666-6779.
- Oct 17—Preston, ID. Pesticide Applicator Testing. Contact Steve Riedy, Sr. Ag Investigator, (208) 236-6091.
- Oct 24—Pocatello, ID. Pesticide Applicator Testing. Contact Steve Riedy, Sr. Ag Investigator, (208) 236-6091.
- Oct 24—Boise, *Invasive Weed Mapping/Tech Workshop.* Contact : Danelle Bruno, Phone : (208) 332-8529 Comments : *Pre-Registration Required*
- Nov 5-6—Portland, OR. *PNWAAA Conference.* Contact : Linda Fender, (503) 397-4516 Comments:
- Nov 7—Boise, ID. Pesticide Applicator Testing. Contact Dan Safford, Sr. Ag Investigator (208) 465-8482.
- Nov 7-9—Yakima, WA. *State Weed Conference* Contact : Sheri Nolan, (888) 547-5538 Comments: *3-day conf.*
- Nov 13-14—Portland, OR. *Int. Veg. Management Assoc. Conf.* Contact: Carol Ramsay, (509) 335-9222
- Nov 13—Seattle, WA. *PNW Pest/Turf Workshop.* Contact: Target Specialty Products, (887) 827-4381.
- Nov 14—Coeur d'Alene, ID. Pesticide Applicator Testing, Contact Chuck Hawley, ISDA Sr. Ag Investigator, (208) 666-6779.
- Nov 14—Idaho Falls, ID. Pesticide Applicator Testing, Contact Mike Hepworth, ISDA Sr. Ag Investigator, (208) 525-7198.
- Nov 14—Rupert, ID. Pesticide Applicator Testing. Contact Dean Smith, Sr. Water Quality Analyst, (208) 736-5277.
- Nov 15—Portland, OR. *PNW Pest/Turf Workshop.* Contact: Target Specialty Products, (887) 827-4381.
- Nov 21—Malad, ID. Pesticide Applicator Testing. Contact Steve Riedy, Sr. Ag Investigator, (208) 236-6091.
- Nov 27—Caldwell, ID. *2001 Weed Control Seminar.* Contact Brian Wilbur, (208) 888-2316. Comments: *8:00 AM registration*
- Dec 4—Bonners Ferry, ID. *Boundary Co. Recert. Seminar.* Contact Gene Gibson, (208) 263-8511. Comments: *Morning Session.*
- Dec 4—Sandpoint, ID. *Bonner Co., Recert. Seminar.* Contact Gene Gibson, (208) 263-8511. Comments: *Afternoon Seminar*
- Dec 4-5—Bellevue, WA. *2001 WA Turf & Landscape Schow.* Contact: Paul Backman, (360) 705-3049
- Dec 4-6—Boise, ID. *2001 Great American Farm Show.* Contact ISDA Licensing, (208) 332-8600/8609.
- Dec 5—Blackfoot, ID. Pesticide Applicator Testing, Contact Mike Hepworth, ISDA Sr. Ag Investigator, (208) 525-7198.
- Dec 5—Twin Falls, ID. Pesticide Applicator Testing, Contact Rodney Gabehart, Sr. Ag. Investigator, (208) 739-4759
- Dec 12—Pocatello, ID. Pesticide Applicator Testing. Contact Steve Riedy, Sr. Ag Investigator, (208) 236-6091.



Keep Accurate Pesticide Application Records!

**Know the requirements
Record all necessary applications**

Contact ISDA for Information!

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- Dec 12—Caldwell, ID. Pesticide Applicator Testing. Contact Dan Safford, Sr. Ag Investigator (208) 465-8482.
- Dec 13—Coeur d'alene, ID. Pesticide Applicator Testing, Contact Chuck Hawley, ISDA Sr. Ag Investigator, (208) 666-6779.
- Dec 18-19—Ontario OR. Private Applicator Core Training. Contact: Roger Findley, (541) 881-8822. Comments: Pre-registration required.

If you would like specific training for your organization, group or association, please contact your County U of I Extension Educator or the ISDA Pesticide Training Section. Both have excellent training materials and presentations available for recertification credits or applicator's training. ISDA's Licensing and Training Section provides certification and recertification training programs for organizations upon request.

For questions concerning any of the training or testing opportunities, please contact the ISDA Pesticide Applicator Licensing and Training Section at (208) 332-8600.

Be Careful With Those Soil Applied Herbicides!!!

Soil applied herbicides have been used for a very long time and are a valuable tool to the pesticide applicator in certain situations. Obviously, they are a logical choice for weed control for driveways, certain right-of-ways, fencelines, and power stations. They also have the potential to cause harm due to applicator error or misapplication.

Most pesticide applicators make the mistake of assuming that soil applied herbicides do not move in the soil or from the application site once applied. While certain soil applied pesticides have a tendency to be adsorbed by soil particles and organic matter (therefore less mobile or less susceptible to leaching), this is not the only factor that determines movement of pesticides in the soil.

Movement in the Soil.

The movement of pesticides in the soil is controlled many factors, but the most predominant of these are soil texture, soil moisture, and the pesticide itself.

As a general rule, a coarse soil (such as a sandy soil) will allow the movement of soil applied pesticides much more readily than a finer textured soil (such as a clay). It is a misconception to believe that all soil applied herbicides will react the same in different soil textures.

Moisture also plays an important role in the movement of soil applied herbicides. Generally, water competes with herbicide molecules for bonding points on the particle and

therefore, the higher the moisture of the soil, the less a pesticide will be held by the soil. Non-adsorbed pesticide within the soil has a greater chance for movement both laterally and downward.

The characteristic of the herbicide itself is a big factor in its movement in the soil. Some are more readily held in the soil due to its chemical structure than others. Only by reading the label or consulting a knowledgeable representative (such as University Extension or technical representative) would you know which pesticides are more susceptible to movement within the soil. Generally, the more soluble a herbicide is in water, the more likely it is to leach or move in the soil.

One of the more prevalent misconceptions concerning soil applied herbicides, and particularly total vegetation control products, is that the herbicide only has the capability to move downward in the soil a relatively short distance and then is halted by the sub-soil. This misconception has resulted in damage to trees, shrubs, turf and other ornamentals in urban settings. Remember, any plant that has roots that can grow into (or are already in) the area that has an applied herbicide can absorb the herbicide and will be adversely affected. Trees and shrubs have numerous roots within 12 - 18 inches of the surface and these roots will absorb herbicides.

For example let's take a look at one of the more commonly used soil applied herbicides, Krovar®.

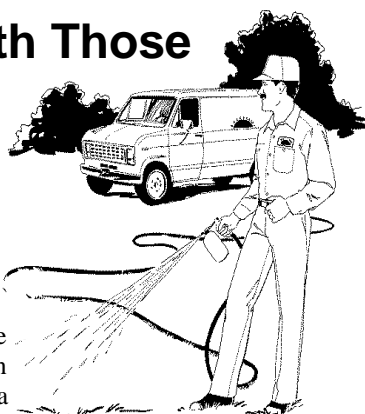
Krovar®, which is a Dupont product, is a very effective herbicide for primarily annual weed control. At higher rates it can be used for perennial weed control. The active ingredients in Krovar® are Bromacil and Diuron which are members of the uracil/substituted urea family of herbicides. Both of these active ingredients have a high potential for leaching as both are highly soluble in water. In fact, the technical literature on Bromacil states, "Bromacil is expected to leach quite readily through the soil and contaminate groundwater. The amount of leaching is dependent on the soil type and the amount of rainfall or irrigation water. The potential for bromacil to leach and contaminate groundwater is greatest in sandy soils. In normal soils, it can be expected to leach to a depth of 2 to 3 feet."* Sandy soil textures are very common in Idaho.

Using the above information, it is easy to determine applications that may be high risk for secondary damage. For instance, if the application were to be made under the following circumstances:

1. Application made to a sandy soil.
2. Application made adjacent to desirable vegetation such as trees, shrubs, turf, etc.
3. Application made to an area that receives irrigation that would cause leaching or lateral movement of water in the soil.

You would have a high potential for secondary damage to desirable vegetation, not to mention the possible contamination to ground water. This is particularly dangerous if the property treated has commercial or domestic wells drilled in the immediate vicinity.

Krovar® and another commonly used soil herbicide Prometon (Pramitol, a triazine family herbicide), are both listed as highly leachable herbicides. Therefore, caution must be exercised during application. These are probably the two most



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widely used soil applied pesticides and at high rates are used for total vegetation control. These herbicides can remain active in the soil for over 1 year if conditions favor persistence. Once the herbicide is applied and damage occurs, it is very difficult or impossible to reverse its effects. Only the removal of the pesticide from the area (generally by the degradation of the pesticide) can stop the damage.

Pesticide Detection in Groundwater.

If you believe that leaching of these herbicides into groundwater in Idaho is rare, think again. According to the latest ground water testing data from ISDA, the active ingredients in Krovar® and Pramitol have been found in Idaho. Specific detections for counties are as follows:

- Bromacil - Found in Ada, Canyon, Cassia, Elmore, Gooding and Latah.
- Diuron - Found in Ada, Bonner, Canyon and Minidoka.
- Prometon - Found in Ada, Bannock, Bingham, Canyon, Caribou, Cassia, Jerome, Minidoka, Payette, Twin Falls, and Washington.

Movement out of the Application Site.

This can occur from runoff that moves the pesticide and soil particles and also wind-blown movement which may move the herbicide and soil particles out of the target area. In the case of wind movement of pesticides, the soil and pesticides may be deposited miles from the application site.

Any soil applied herbicide has the capability to move out of the application site by either runoff or wind movement. For most conventional herbicide families, the moved material usually does not reach damaging concentrations except for areas adjacent to the application site. There are pesticides that are very susceptible to this type of movement and do have the potential for significant damage.

Sulfonylurea (SU) herbicides are popular to control certain types of vegetation on right-of-way areas and non-agricultural lands (such as fire damaged rangelands for annual weed control). SU herbicides are active at very low application rates (1/8 to 1/2 ounce per acre) and can cause significant secondary damage if proper precautions are not observed. Since SU herbicides are active at such low rates, any movement of the herbicide off target has the potential to cause detrimental effects on susceptible vegetation.

Pesticide License Considerations.

Pesticide applicators need to be aware that if these types of herbicides are used for any right-of-way, they need to acquire the Right-of-Way Herbicide or Agricultural Herbicide category to comply with current Idaho Pesticide Law and Rule. ***Driveways, parking lots and pathways in urban settings are considered right-of-ways.*** Therefore, if you are hired to apply herbicides for total vegetation control of urban paths, driveways or parking lots, you would need one of these categories regardless of whether the application is on public or privately owned property. ***Read the Label Carefully! Most Total Vegetation Control pesticide labels prohibit their use on driveways!***

Summary.

Soil applied herbicides, used correctly, are a very valuable tool for the pesticide applicator. In the case of Krovar® and Prometon, they are highly effective and have persistence. However, if these herbicides are carelessly, or incorrectly applied, the potential for damage to vegetation and groundwater is significant. Carefully studying the application area and knowing the characteristics of the herbicide is essential for safe and effective application.

*U.S. National Library of Medicine. Hazardous Substances Databank. Bethesda, MD, 1995.10-9

Krovar® is a registered trademark for Dupont. The use of Krovar® in this article is strictly for example and in no way indicates an endorsement (or indictment) of this product.

Chlorpyrifos Retail Sales to End



Chlorpyrifos, or Dursban and Lorsban as they are commonly known, will have restrictions on its use due to human safety concerns. On June 8, 2000 Dow Agro-Sciences reached agreement with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on changes in the use of insecticides containing chlorpyrifos. The agreement included a voluntary cancellation of most in-and-around-the-home uses of chlorpyrifos in the U.S.

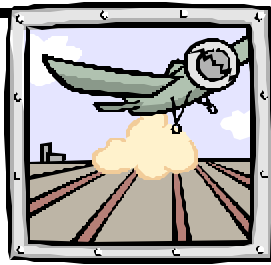
Use of products affected by this agreement will be allowed until existing stocks are depleted. Some important information and dates to remember for sale/use of chlorpyrifos are listed below.

- Retail sales of chlorpyrifos products in the U.S. will be allowed until December 31, 2001.
- Use of chlorpyrifos in the U.S. as a termiticide for spot and local treatment will be allowed until December 31, 2002. Chlorpyrifos will remain available in the U.S., for uses as a termiticide for new residential construction (pre-treat) until December 31, 2005.
- Chlorpyrifos will remain available for various U.S. non-residential uses such as golf courses and ornamental nurseries as well as for all U.S. crop uses except tomatoes.

The agreement includes refinements in agricultural applications that result in a reduction of chlorpyrifos residues in the U.S. on apples and grapes.

This agreement is specific to the U.S. sale and use of chlorpyrifos.

Drift Conference Scheduled for Coeur d'Alene



The Pesticide Applicator Drift Conference will be held February 5-6 at the Coeur d'Alene Resort. This year, the conference will be co-sponsored by the University of Idaho, Washington State University and the Idaho State Department of Agriculture.

This conference will focus specifically on pesticide application drift and will include information for all pesticide applicators. Currently, the conference agenda contains specific sessions for Agricultural Applicators, Urban Applicators and Right-of-Way or Bareground Treatment Applicators.

The conference planning committee have contacted a number of regional and national experts in the area of pesticide drift, toxicology, pesticide application, application equipment, and regulation. A few of the key seminars will involve:

- State Department of Agriculture, University Extension and pesticide applicator discussion session for important issues for Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington.
- A **Media Discussion** Session that will give the conference attendees an opportunity to hear from various news media representatives on their perceptions on the pesticide application industry.
- Pesticides and the Law: An interesting session on what various laws apply to pesticide application in general and pesticide drift in specific.

There will be a nominal fee to attend this conference and the Coeur d'Alene Resort will offer a limited number of reduced-priced rooms for conference attendees.

This will be a very informative conference for anyone that does any pesticide application or for industry and government representatives to learn more on how to control pesticide drift. A separate flyer and registration form will be sent to all current Idaho applicator throughout the state that will have registration and lodging information.

Mark your calendars early for this conference! There will be a limited number of seats available for this one and we will assign reservations on a first-come, first-served basis.

For more information, contact ISDA Licensing and Training Section at (208) 332-8600.

2001 Idaho ECA Conference to be Held in Twin Falls



The 2001 Idaho Environmental Care Association (ECA) Convention will be held December 5-6 in Twin Falls Idaho at the Weston Plaza. The Idaho ECA conference is a premier conference for urban pesticide applicators and urban pesticide application businesses. Seminars will cover a variety of topics including new product information, pest control techniques, customer service issues, pesticide law and pesticide safety.

The Idaho State Department of Agriculture will co-sponsor this conference with the Idaho ECA. Pesticide applicators will be eligible to receive up to 9 credit hours for attending this conference.

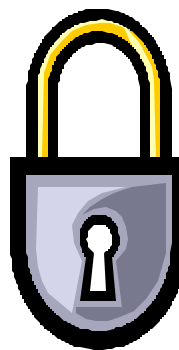
In addition to the seminars, pesticide product representatives, equipment representatives, urban pesticide application businesses and representatives from the Idaho State Department of Agriculture will be available to discuss issues and answer your questions.

As with previous years, conference participants are invited to participate in a special "Fun Bus" ride to Jackpot, Nevada for an evening of fun and entertainment.

Watch for the registration mailer for this conference soon. For additional information, contact Ben Miller at (208) 332-8600.

PESTICIDE SECURITY

IS EVERYONE'S BUSINESS!!!



- Always store pesticides in a locked building, cabinet or container.
- Limit access to storage keys and combinations.
- Don't allow anyone into your storage area you do not know.
- Report any theft immediately!
- Report any suspicious activity!

Don't Take Chances!

Always read the label before
any pesticide application!

SAFETY FIRST!!!



Don't let pesticides get into the wrong hands!!!



Plastic Container Recycling Program

The empty pesticide container recycling operation began on a limited basis in 1994. The program was substantially expanded in 1997 with the purchase of the mobile granulation equipment enabling the service to go from location to location thus reducing the volume of the plastic for easy transportation. In 2000 we added a flatbed trailer to transport the chipped plastic with us as we traveled throughout the state.

The program has granulated over 378,300 containers since its inception. Although this may seem like a large number at first glance, based on the estimates ISDA has seen we should be recycling that many containers each year. If you have not participated in the program yet, you should in the future! This is a great program to recycle your empty pesticide containers.

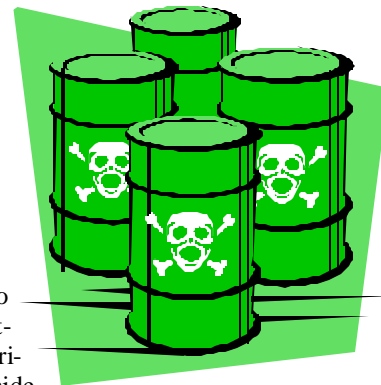
It is easy to participate! The only requirements are that the containers be properly cleaned. This means the containers should either be triple-rinsed or power rinsed if pressurized water is available and the label booklets should be removed. The glued on labels do not have to be removed; they can be left on the containers. We can accept all empty plastic pesticide or crop protection containers up to 55 gallons in size. The larger containers and some specialty containers do need to be cut up in order for them to fit into the opening of the granulator. The industry does not want these empty containers to become part of a waste problem.

By recycling we conserve our precious landfills for other materials. This saves money and shows that we are conscientious about the use and disposal of these materials. It really is the best way to eliminate these empty containers because burning is not legal in the state and taking them to the landfill wastes valuable space that could be used for other things that can not be recycled.

The mobile equipment is able to come to your site. Or, if the numbers of containers you have are not enough for on-site chipping, we can work with you to have them incorporated at a site near your location. We would like everyone who uses these materials to participate since the more plastic we can granulate the better the program represents good stewardship of the resource.

For general questions, or to set up a collection event at your farm, business or at a central location in your area please contact Rodney Awe at (208) 332-8615. There is no charge for chipping or setting up a collection event.

Pesticide Disposal Program (PDP)



The Idaho State Department of Agriculture's (ISDA) Pesticide Disposal Program is in its eighth year of operation. Since its inception in 1993 the PDP has successfully disposed 411,664 pounds of unusable pesticides. This year (2001) the program set an all-time record for the most unusable pesticides collected in one year by collecting and disposing 89,060 pounds.

The program has expanded from two collections the first year to over 15 last year. The collections last year were in Sandpoint, Coeur d'Alene, Moscow, Lewiston, Weiser, Caldwell, Grand View, Rexburg, Blackfoot, American Falls, Burley, Twin Falls, Jerome, and Pickles Butte (to be conducted October 24, south of Caldwell).

We collected 34,777 pounds of material this spring (May 2001) at Grand View, Caldwell, Weiser, Lewiston, Moscow, and Coeur d'Alene representing one of the largest for the spring series on record. We collected 54,283 pounds of material at Rexburg, Blackfoot, American Falls, Burley, Twin Falls, and Jerome in mid September this year (2001).

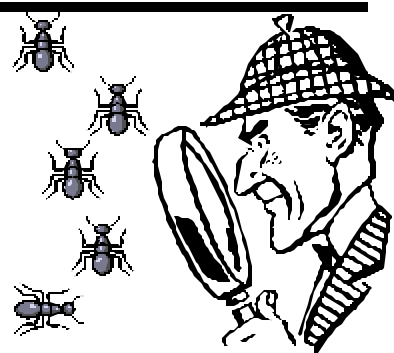
Those persons who participated in the spring collection were very pleased with one trial-basis change we have made to the program. This change dropped the pre-registration requirement for all participants. We now publish the location, date, and times for these collections so all the participant needs to do is show up with the pesticides they wish to dispose, during the hours listed, at each site. We conducted the fall collections without pre-registration and expect to drop the pre-registration permanently based upon our experience this year.

ISDA will still provide assistance to those individuals who need help in identifying, overpacking leaking containers, or providing heavy-duty plastic bags for those who need them for containers that may leak during transportation to the collection sites.

For additional information about the program you may contact Rodney Awe by phone at (208) 332-8615 in ISDA's Boise office or any of our field offices located throughout the state.

**Know The Pest Before
You Apply!!!**

**IDENTIFICATION
FIRST!**



Security Considerations for Agricultural Aircraft Operators



Prepared by the National Agricultural Aviation Association

Considering the September 11th, 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States, and the resulting federal government and national news media focus on our industry, the National Agricultural Aviation Association reminds all agricultural aircraft operators to maintain, and where necessary, improve aircraft and operations security. Having endured multiple ground stops over the last few weeks it is obvious that our ability to work and protect American agriculture is in a precarious state. We must address security concerns expressed by federal and state law enforcement agencies to insure that our aircraft, crop protection chemicals, and operations are maintained in a secure state.

NAAA recommends that, where possible, aircraft and crop protection products are stored in locked hangars with electronic security systems when not in use. Loader trucks, forklifts, or other equipment may also be parked and temporarily disabled in such a manner as to block movement of the aircraft. In cases where hangar space is not available and aircraft must be left outdoors, propeller chains, locking high strength tie down chains, or blocking equipment are practical alternatives. Outdoor security lighting is also recommended.

Operators are also encouraged to explore the possibility of installing hidden security switches to insure unauthorized aircraft starting. This, however, must be accomplished in compliance with FAA regulations governing aircraft modification.

In the case of operators who live on the premises, or have employees living on airport grounds, enhanced security lighting, alarms, and dogs are effective deterrents against criminal activity.

NAAA recommends that operators establish contact with federal and local law enforcement agencies to coordinate responses to security breaches at ag aviation facilities. Appropriate law enforcement agency telephone numbers should be posted in a prominent place and employees should be instructed to maintain enhanced security awareness. These telephone numbers should be registered with any private security company that monitors the electronic security system of an agricultural aviation operation.

Retailers Advised To Tighten Security of Ag-Chemicals



In the wake of recent, tragic events in New York and Virginia, agricultural retailers need to be very aware of the uses to which their "tools of the trade" can be turned. While the FBI is specifically concerned with ammonium nitrate and urea, other ag chemicals such as anhydrous ammonia should also be carefully secured.

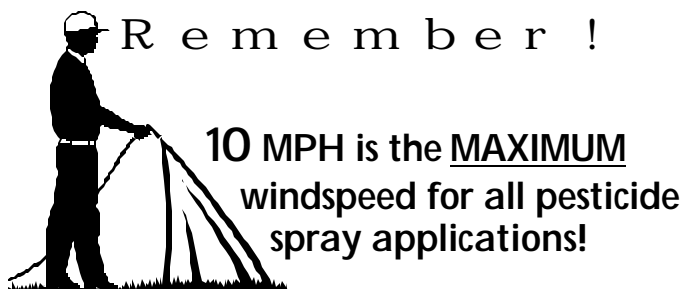
After recent reports of possible terrorists seeking ammonium nitrate in the southern U.S. and of some terrorists acquiring commercial driver's licenses to haul hazardous materials, ARA contacted various departments of the FBI and was asked to forward the following request to our members:

"Following the Terrorist incidents on September 11, 2001, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is requesting the assistance of all retailers of bagged ammonium nitrate or urea to be aware of anyone acting suspiciously and wishing to purchase either ammonium nitrate or urea; or anyone who has already purchased quantities and were suspicious to you. Should you be approached by such an individual or have already sold to such an individual, you are requested to contact your local FBI office and provide any details regarding the purchase or information regarding the purchaser. You can locate the telephone number for your local FBI Field Office inside of the front cover of your telephone book, or call telephone information."

ARA members are also reminded of the "Be Secure For America Program" which is an industry/government initiative that was unveiled this past summer and is designed to ensure the safe, intended use of fertilizer. ARA, The Fertilizer Institute, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, and the Association of American Plant Food Control Officials, cosponsored the program. Free brochures and posters are available. Furthermore, the program publicizes a toll free number (800-800-3855) to call to report suspicious activity. In order to prevent the theft and possible misuse of ag chemicals, retailers may want to review and utilize some or all of the following procedures:

- Increase your security presence and/or ask local law enforcement to do "drive-bys" at night;
- Make sure all installed security features, including lights, are working and are being used;
- Do not sell potentially dangerous ag chemicals to unknown customers and report any suspicious activities or requests immediately;
- Inform your customers of what's happening and ask them to secure their own areas of control;
- Report any thefts, break-ins, disappearances or inventory shortages; and,
- Take measures to secure chemicals during shipment by your employees.

If you have any questions concerning this communication, please feel free to contact Agricultural Retailers Association at (800) 535-6272.



Idaho State Department of Agriculture

Patrick A. Takasugi, Director

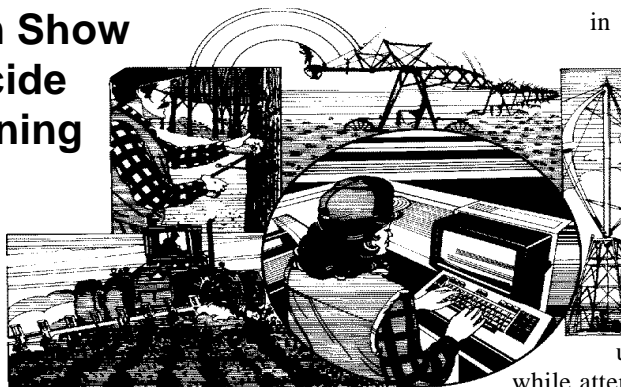
2270 Old Penitentiary Road
PO Box 790
Boise, Idaho 83701

**PRESORTED STANDARD
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
PERMIT NO. 1
BOISE, ID**

Great American Farm Show to Offer Pesticide Applicator Training

ISDA, in cooperation with Agricultural/Agrichemical industry, Great American Production, Inc., and the University of Idaho, will provide pesticide application training and certification for private and professional agricultural pesticide applicators at the Great American Farm Show. The farm show will be held at the Western Idaho Fairgrounds in Boise December 4-6.

Scheduled classes will be very diverse and focus on newer technological advances in agriculture. Although there will be basic agricultural classes that will address traditional subjects (such as weed and disease control), many of the subjects addressed will be directed at the latest advancements



in agrichemical, biotechnology and agri-engineering.

There are no fees for any of the training classes. For those applicators that require certification, ISDA will be testing for all certification areas at the show.

This is a fantastic way to pick up recertification training credits while attending a premier agricultural trade show. With the amount of classes offered it is possible to obtain a large portion of recertification credits during the show.

ISDA will have a licensing information booth set up in the exhibitor's area to answer questions from pesticide applicators. The Licensing Section will have their "Mobile Office" set-up for applicators to check their licensing certifications, expiration dates, recertification credits, or other pertinent information.